

- Viola Brittoniana* Pollard. Forbells, *Hulst.*
V. ovata Nutt. Woodhaven (?), *Hulst.*
Apium gravecolens L. Queens County, *Hulst.*
Apocynum hypericifolium Ait. Coney Island, *Hulst.*
Asclepias decumbens L. New Lots, *Hulst.*
A. pulchra Ehrh. Forbells, *Hulst.*
Acerates viridiflora Ivesii Britton. Woodhaven, *Hulst.*
Heliotropium Europaeum L. Cultivated fields near Betts Creek,
Hulst.
Limosella aquatica L. Cold Spring, *Shoemaker.*
Plantago eriopoda Torr. Brooklyn, *Hulst.*
Galium palustre L. New Lots, *Hulst.*
Lonicera Japonica Thunb. Cypress Hills, etc., *Hulst.*
Picris echioides L. Brooklyn, *Hulst.*
Hypochaeris radicata L. Cedarhurst, Milburn-Jahn, *Hulst.*
Leontodon hastile L. Milburn-Jahn.
Malacothrix sonchoides (Nutt.) T. & G. Milburn-Jahn, *Hulst.*
Hieracium murorum L. Lloyd's Neck, Northport, *Hulst.*
Acanthospermum humile (Sw.) DC. On ballast, Gowanus, *Hulst.*
Aster Lowricanus Porter. Richmond Hill, *Hulst.*
Brauneria purpurea (L.) Britton. One specimen at Richmond
Hill, accidental.

Other additions have been as follows :

- Clitocybe Geotropus* Bull. Glen Cove.
Polytrichum juniperinum alpinum Schimp. Miss M. L. Saniel.
Centaurea Jacea L. East Hampton, Mrs. L. D. Pychowaska.
Rhexia Mariana L. East Hampton, Mrs. L. D. Pychowaska.

This makes an addition of 180 plants, including Dr. Grout's list, to those reported in my Flora, the total number now being 2,418 species. Further contributions would be welcomed.

64 WEST 56TH STREET, NEW YORK.

A COLLECTING TRIP TO HAITI

BY GEORGE V. NASH

During the past summer I spent about five weeks in the Republic of Haiti, which occupies the western third of the island

of the same name. The population is estimated at about 1,300,000, all negroes, with the exception of a few mulattos and white men.

The portion of the island visited by me, a small area in the northwestern corner, is the most inaccessible section. It can only be reached on horseback, and over roads that, at times, appear almost impassable. They were but trails, and led through valleys, over mountains, and across rivers and brooks, which had to be forded repeatedly, for there are no bridges. It required being in the saddle from daylight to dark, and a day's journey through such rough country made supper and an early bed most delightful.

We, my assistant and myself, were the guests of my friend, Mr. A. E. Casse, at Bayeux, a plantation about eighteen miles west of Cap Haitien, and located near the seashore. An island but a short distance from the shore and a projecting point of the mainland make a very good harbor, and here my friend keeps his motor boat anchored. This boat is used to communicate with the Cape, as Cap Haitien is locally called, and several trips are made each week. The only other means of communication is on horseback, a long and devious journey of about fifty miles, requiring about six hours for its accomplishment, if you ride fast. A cable to New York has its terminus at the Cape, but as the toll is \$1.10 per word, including address and signature, any extensive communication by this means becomes rapidly expensive. But having the cable so near at hand, only eighteen miles by boat, about three hours in time, made us feel that we could receive messages from the outside world and communicate with home if we so desired.

The plantation at Bayeux was made our headquarters, and from this place trips were made into the mountains of the interior occupying several days each — one trip required ten days for its completion. The country at and about the plantation is flat, with a few low hills in the rear, and the flora is, for the great part, that which prevails throughout the West Indies. The strand flora was of course that common on such shores. The beach morning-glory (*Ipomoea Pis-caprac*), the sea-grape (*Coc-*

colobis Uvifera), a species of spider lily (*Hymenocallis*), and one of prickly pear (*Opuntia*), prevailed.

Where the sea penetrated into the low flat lands, mangrove swamps were found. They are always weird, their great straggling roots, like vast spiders, clamber in all directions; and this weirdness was but intensified by the almost absolute quiet on a still day, the silence only broken by the rustling of the crabs, as they grotesquely sidled along these roots, looking at one with their unwinking bead-like eyes, as if resenting this untoward invasion of their domain.

Several species of the genus *Ficus* are found in these low lands, and the star-apple (*Chrysophyllum Cainito*) was of common occurrence, with its beautiful leaves upturned by the breeze, exposing the silky brown felt of the lower surface. It is a pity this tree is not hardy in our climate, for it would be a great addition to our arborescent decorations. Its fruit is edible and wholesome.

Banana fields were everywhere on the plantation, the bananas serving as temporary shade for the rubber trees (*Castilloa elastica*) and the chocolate tree (*Theobroma Cacao*). These are planted in rows, the chocolate trees predominating, the rubber tree, the much taller grower of the two, eventually forming permanent shade for its smaller neighbor. The bananas are planted in rows between. Their fruit is being largely used at present in the manufacture of desiccated bananas, which are being sent in considerable quantities to Europe.

Sugar cane is also grown and its juice manufactured into rum and tafia, a poor quality of rum. The intoxicating effects of either are vigorous in the extreme, and when it is understood that tafia can be had for a few cents a gallon, the ease with which a good sized debauch may be had can be appreciated. Mangos, avocado pears and other tropical fruits grow plentifully on the plantation, and rice is cultivated to some extent.

This region about the plantation was pretty thoroughly collected, and, as was to be expected, yielded but few things which were not of general distribution. But as one leaves this low country and ascends to the mountains in the interior, great changes are noted in the vegetation. All the characteristic plants

of the coast are soon left behind and an entirely new flora takes their place. Ferns become more numerous the higher one ascends, and at about 2,000 feet tree ferns make their appearance, and in deep shaded places a few filmy ferns may be found. It is not until about 3,500 feet are attained that these become plentiful, and then they clothe everything, tree trunks, rocks, soil, all surfaces in fact, are covered with them; and to the beauty of these is added also the delicate tracery of the moss and hepatic. At this elevation everything is dripping moisture, for the summits of all these mountains are bathed in clouds every afternoon and toward evening daily showers prevail, and such showers as they are! We were caught in one of them and for two hours we ploughed through mud and rain, soaked to the skin.

We traveled many miles through rank tropical verdure, and at last, away up in the mountains at a place called Marmelade, we came upon the pine forest, about which we had heard so many reports, and which was in fact our objective point on this long trip into the interior. To come suddenly, as we did, upon these trim stately pines, clothing the steep mountain side, was so great a change, that one could hardly realize that it was the same land, and that by turning ones back miles of tropical vegetation could be seen in the rear. The change in the character of the accompanying plants was equally as marked. Shrubby composites, melastomads in great number, and even an agave, with flowering stems 6-8 feet tall, became the common order of things. The undergrowth in the portion of the pine land visited by us was very dense, and traversing it, other than by the trails, was an extremely difficult task and very tiresome.

As in the other villages in which we stopped, here at Marmelade we were entertained by the Catholic priest. The lives of these men, frequently the only white men in the villages over which they preside, must be lonely in the extreme, and they seemed delighted to see us and urged us to come again. We were their guests everywhere, and their open hospitality was gratifying. At this little place many European vegetables are grown, including excellent potatoes, which we sampled; peaches are also raised. The much cooler atmosphere, actually cold at times

we were informed, makes this possible. The air is much less humid and its bracing qualities are soon apparent. A prolonged stay in the low lands during the summer time is very depressing, and we northerners greatly enjoyed the tonic qualities of the mountain air.

One cannot adequately convey the impressions received during a trip of this kind, only a personal visit will do this. The country is a strange one, almost unknown, is dominated by the negro, a condition not existing elsewhere in America, and botanically it is practically a virgin field. It was my first visit to the tropics, so not only was my interest constantly aroused by seeing in their perfection plants which we strive with much care to raise in our conservatories, but added to this was the excitement engendered by exploring a country rarely visited by white men. The inhabitants were generous in the extreme, and hospitable; child-like and simple we found the people of the mountains, as easily angered as a child, and as easily placated, and so with all the child's uncertainties.

SHORTER NOTES

TWO-BRACTED DOGWOOD. — The effect of the severe winter, just passed, on our native plants would prove an interesting study to one favorably located for its pursuit. The common dogwood, *Cornus florida* L., shows in a most striking manner that it did not escape unscathed. On all the trees examined by me, numbering about a dozen and growing in a variety of situations, nearly all the flower-clusters are subtended by but two normal opposite bracts, the outer pair remaining simply bud-scales or perhaps showing white for a quarter or a half of an inch. In numerous clusters all four bracts have remained undeveloped.

EDWARD W. BERRY.

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Savia Bahamensis sp. nov. — A shrub about 2 m. high with ascending branches, similar to *S. erythroxyloides* Griseb. of Cuba. Leaves oblong-obovate, thick, obtuse and rounded at the apex, narrowed at the base, 6 cm. long or less, 1–3 cm. wide, dark green, shining and strongly reticulated above, pale green and in-